

VOL. LVI.—NO. 73

NORWICH, CONN. FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914

PRICE TWO CENTS

SITUATION AT TORREON IS IN DOUBT

Reports From Federal Sources Persist That Villa Has Been Routed With Heavy Losses

REBELS CLAIM THAT TORREON IS SURROUNDED

"We Are Expecting Victory at Any Hour," Declares Rebel Agent at El Paso—An Official Report Says Relative Positions of Two Armies Are Unchanged—Villa Wires to Juarez That He Expects to Have Torreon by Saturday.

El Paso, Texas, March 26.—Conflicting reports today left the situation at Gomez Palacio and Torreon a matter of conjecture.

General Villa telegraphed to Manuel Chao at Juarez that he had been in possession of Gomez Palacio since morning and predicted that the rebels would have Torreon not later than Saturday. On the other hand, Miguel Diebold, of Huerta's consular service, exhibited telegrams declaring that the rebels had been repulsed at all points. Diebold alleged that when at first the rebels thought they had Gomez Palacio they were the victims of a trap, as a result of which many were killed and wounded and 600 were taken prisoners.

Federal Retreat a Feint.

The federal retreat, he said, was a feint to draw the rebels over 127 dynamite mines which were exploded under them.

General Villa's telegram asserted that the rebels were still maintaining a base at El Verjel, five miles from Gomez Palacio, while the railroad line was being repaired. He added that the federal had attempted to evacuate Torreon through hills to the south, but had been driven back into the city. According to Chao, Villa asserted that for the 24 hours preceding his taking of Gomez Palacio, the battle was confined mostly to artillery practice and that his men today were moving into positions for the attack on Torreon proper.

False Claims by Both Sides.

Observers of the situation here say they have been so often misled in the last ten days by so-called official utterances was impressive. More important, it was said, was attached to the renewed embargo which has prevented newspaper correspondents at the front from sending impartial stories of events under their observations.

MEXICO CITY REPORT.

General Villa's Army Defeated—700 Rebels Said to Be Killed.

Mexico City, March 26.—Confirmation of the reported defeat of General Villa's army by federal forces under General Velasco, was given in a message received at the Mexican war office at noon today. The rebel losses are placed at 700 men killed.

FROM FEDERAL GENERAL.

Despatch Claims Rout of Rebels With Losses of 2,000.

Eagle Pass, Texas, March 26.—Following the repulse of General Francisco Villa and his rebel army, fighting has resumed near Torreon at noon, a few miles north of Gomez Palacio. This was the substance of a brief despatch to federal headquarters in Piedras Negras late today, which has come direct from the battlefield. The message was sent by General Joaquin Maas.

An earlier message which it was explained, related to events of last night, said:

"Our arms victorious at Gomez Palacio. More than 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Cavalry pursued the rebels to the north, where they were engaged at noon. A final stand by the rebels was made."

SUFFRAGETTES THROW

BOTTLES AND STONES.

Break Up Meeting of Borough Council and Attack Members.

London, March 26.—An extraordinary suffragette disturbance occurred today at a meeting of the Poplar borough council, which had voted adversely to letting out council halls for suffragette meetings.

With shouts of "cowards" and other offensive epithets, a large number of women invaded the section of the hall reserved for the councillors. Bombs containing evil-smelling chemicals were exploded by the scores; a bag containing similar substances was thrown from the gallery; bags of flour and stones were flung at the members. The councillors were soon struggling with the infuriated women, many of whom were armed with bludgeons and bottles. Shrieks and shouts, the smashing of glass and the splintering of chairs completed one of the worst scenes of pandemonium in the history of the suffragette movement. The police were sent for, but for some reason refrained from interference.

The mayor retained the chair in a vain endeavor to resume the council proceedings, but finally the council beat a retreat, leaving the women in possession of the hall, with a few loyalist members of the council, who remained to hear speeches delivered by Miss Zelle Emerson of Jackson, Mich., and others.

While Miss Emerson was speaking, the council ventured to return to the chamber and carried a resolution excluding the public from the chamber for three months.

George Lansbury, a member of the council and a strong supporter of the militant movement, fiercely protested against this proceeding as irregular and threw the town clock, books and papers to the floor, amid cheers from the suffragettes.

The council meeting then adjourned.

Steamship Arrivals.

Tripoli, March 21.—Steamer Kaiser Franz Josef I, New York.

Liverpool, March 26.—Steamer Merion, Philadelphia.

Genoa, March 25.—Steamer La Lorraine, New York.

Gibraltar, March 28.—Steamer Carolina, New York.

New York, March 26.—Steamer Europa, Naples.

Beginning April 1 the Memphis banks will close at 2 p. m.

Cabled Paragraphs

Unrest in Venezuela.

Willemstad, Curacao, March 26.—The political situation in Caracas is reported to be extremely unsettled.

Leguia Resigns in Peru.

Lima, Peru, March 26.—The resignation was announced today of Roberto Leguia, who as first vice president took over the duties of president of Peru after President Billinghurst had been sent into exile.

Socialist Victory in Germany.

Dresden, March 26.—Theorists were victorious today in a bye-election in the Borna district, displacing General Von Liebert, imperialist, who was unseated in the reichstag owing to irregularities. The socialists thus regain their previous total of 111 seats.

Witnesses Testify in Tannenbaum's Behalf.

Doolee He Advised Followers to Leave Church.

New York, March 26.—Newspaper reporters and the unemployed testified today in defense of Frank Tannenbaum, the youthful leader of the industrial workers, who is accused of taking part in an unlawful assembly of the "army" of idle men who invaded St. Alphonsus church on March 4.

The third day of Tannenbaum's trial was marked by a demonstration of the unemployed when some of their number, who are to be called as Tannenbaum's witnesses, shouted in the corridors outside the court room that the state must feed them if it expected them to testify, even though they were not called by the state.

Tannenbaum instead of exhorting his followers to disorder after shelter was refused them at St. Alphonsus, as testified by witnesses for the prosecution, tried to lead them peacefully from the edifice, according to those who took the stand in behalf of the defendant today. Several of Tannenbaum's witnesses were men arrested on the night of the church raid; they were brought from the Blackwell's Island penitentiary to testify.

Charles W. Plunkett, released from the workhouse on Tuesday, declared it was he who suggested the visit to the church. When the unemployed found they were not welcome there, he testified, Tannenbaum said to them: "Come on boys, we are not wanted here; let's get out." But detectives stopped them, said Plunkett, telling them to get out of the church and Tannenbaum said: "I can take these men out of here without the slightest disorder."

George Kaufman and several other newspaper reporters contradicted the testimony of state's witnesses by declaring there was no disorder in the church; that the unemployed did not stand on the pews, but all except a few near the door removed their hats.

MME. CAILLAUX WEEPS

Before Magistrate.

Greatly Disturbed Over Publication of the "Thy Joe" Letter.

Paris, March 26.—With a cry of indignation during her cross-examination by Magistrate Boucard today at the preliminary inquiry into the killing of M. Caillaux, the wife of the slain minister, wept bitterly. She declared that she had no recollection of the letter which she had written to her husband about the "Thy Joe" letter. She then began to weep.

M. Boucard sought an explanation of the discrepancies in Mme. Caillaux's testimony. He asked her to recall before him and the story she told the police.

"In attacking your husband," said the magistrate, "Mme. Caillaux was lighted by the politician, not the private citizen. Moreover, the letter signed 'Thy Joe' concerned another woman."

"Yes," responded the witness, "but it was the wife of M. Caillaux. I will recall to you how M. Caillaux, in an article on March 18, bantered my husband regarding the intimate nature of this letter; and that is not politics."

BULLET WAS FIRED

At Close Range.

Report of Pathologists on Death of Chicago Society Woman.

Lexington, Ky., March 26.—The bullet wound that caused the death of Mrs. Laura Wilder Simpson, former Chicago society girl, who died here on Feb. 24 under what appeared to be peculiar circumstances, was inflicted at close range, according to the official report of two Chicago pathologists and a local physician, made public today.

The report also said that no other marks of violence were found on the body. Mrs. Simpson was found on Feb. 24 under what appeared to be peculiar circumstances, was inflicted at close range, according to the official report of two Chicago pathologists and a local physician, made public today.

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

The despatch said the Simpson sank last Saturday morning, March 21, but gave no details of the catastrophe. The message said:

Repeal Battle Opens in House

STRONG OPPOSITION TO LIMIT OF DEBATE.

MAD RUSH DENOUNCED

No Reason for It, Declares Speaker

Clark—House Asked If It Trembles When British Lion Only Growls.

Washington, March 26.—The greatest legislative battle yet undertaken by President Wilson's administration was begun today with the presentation of a special rule in the house to limit debate and prohibit amendment on the administration's proposal to repeal the provision of the Panama canal act allowing free passage to American ships. For two hours the rule was alternately defended and attacked in heated debate in the house. When a journey came, with an hour of debate on the rule left, the speaker, Speaker Champ Clark, who had not yet announced his position on the repeal bill, issued a statement vigorously opposing the rule.

"Surely there is no sacred about this repeal bill and there is no reason for this mad rush," said the speaker's statement. "I will not be a party to running such a rule down the throats of members."

"An Abject Surrender to Great Britain."

At four o'clock Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee, presented the rule limiting debate on the repeal bill to twenty hours and prohibiting amendment except for a single motion to recommit. Brief argument brought about an agreement for three hours of debate on the rule, and the preliminary skirmish of the greatest legislative struggle of a decade was on.

Representative Henry explained the rule and launched into a defense of the repeal bill. Then followed an argument in which the rule received little attention, as compared with the repeal of the measure and the president's foreign policy, the right of the American government to exercise control of the canal it has built and the economic advisability of free tolls for American ships were dragged back and forth in the discussion.

The foreign situation was the particular subject of the speaker's remarks. The president's adherents who spoke, all democrats, declared that under the treaty the United States stand on equal rights to pass its ships to the canal, and that the repeal of the tolls would be a surrender to Great Britain.

His opponents, republicans and progressives, attacked the foreign policy of the administration and denounced the proposed repeal as an "abject surrender to Great Britain."

Compromise Amendment in View.

Throughout the discussion, Majority Leader Underwood was first in opposing the administration, said listening attentively to the argument. Republican Leader Mann and Progressive Leader M. C. Hammer both made arguments against the rule and the bill.

The administration leaders tonight vigorously sought to keep their supporters on the rule, and to prevent the opposition directed their efforts to securing votes to defeat a motion to close debate on the rule, which will be made on the house floor tomorrow and which, if beaten, would allow the amendment of the rule. In this situation the opponents of the bill would attempt to open the Sims bill to amendment and might secure the adoption of a compromise amendment, repealing the tolls section, without surrendering the contention that the United States under the treaties has the right to grant free tolls.

To Correct a Blunder.

Representative Henry declared that free tolls plank of the Baltimore platform did not represent democratic sentiment, but that when the Panama canal act was passed only 32 democrats in the house voted for free tolls, while 94 voted against the provision.

"I propose," he said, "to aid in the correction of a blunder that has been committed by the American congress. This free tolls provision violates a treaty and we have with England and other nations. The president of the United States has come to the house and has summoned us to his aid in this great crisis and I propose to follow him."

No Benefit to American People.

Mr. Henry asserted that the American people secured no benefit from free tolls and asserted that the repeal of the tolls would be a surrender to Great Britain. He declared that the repeal of the tolls would be a surrender to Great Britain.

"These are the people," he said, "who are to make a million dollars a year because of this exemption."

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, republican, opened the argument for the opponents of the rule.

Tremble at British Lion's Growl.

"The contention of the gentleman from Texas," he said, "as to railroad-owned ships is futile. The very terms of the Panama canal act, which it is not proposed to repeal, specifically forbid the use of the canal to railroad-owned ships. The president told us a few days ago that, right or wrong, we must repeal this provision and in a mysterious fashion refers to the 'foreign policy' of the administration."

He told us that if we do not grant him this request in ungrudging measure, he will not know what to do in other very important matters. What is the foreign policy of the administration? Does the president know? Nobody else does."

Representative Campbell concluded with the question:

"Does the American eagle line its nest with the mane of the British lion; does the young American eagle tremble with fear when the British lion only growls?"

Progressive Opposition.

Progressive Leader Murdock opposed the rule, saying:

"I am not willing to surrender by my vote, in any spirit of easy accommodation, to Great Britain, this nation's sovereignty over the canal. I do not know the relations which make Great Britain and Japan friends, or Japan and Huerta allies, or how near the truth the rumor is that we need the aid of Great Britain as Japan's friend to lighten our responsibility in Mexico. But the known facts, the visible facts, the arguable facts, are plain and elementary so far as our rights in the canal are concerned. Before the surrender considerations of political and diplomatic expediency may become an issue. After the surrender will come clarity and national chastity, and national humiliation."

Defense by President.

The president's position was vigorously defended by Representative Shirley of Kentucky.

"We come here with this repeal bill," he said, "with no apology for our position. For 75 years we have

Condensed Telegrams

A Non-Partisan Convention to revise the state constitution was favored in the platform adopted yesterday by the Maine democratic state convention.

Former Congressman John Q. Tilson, entered a hospital at New Haven yesterday to undergo a minor operation. It is nothing serious, it was stated.

Governor Adolph Eberhart of Minnesota, yesterday announced his candidacy for re-election on the republican ticket at the primaries June 18.

The Federal Inspection of the headquarters detachment, First Infantry, U. S. G. mounted scouts, will be played on the state army in Hartford April 6.

Abraham Delhart, who was arrested at Wilmington, N. J., for disorderly conduct, went on a hunger strike and his condition became so serious that he was released.

Bank Commissioner August G. Thorndyke, of Massachusetts, expressed opposition to any state supervision of private banks in an opinion handed to the senate yesterday.

Three Hundred Employees of the Marinette-Menominee Paper company, Wisconsin, struck yesterday after their petition for a 25 cent a day increase in wages was denied.

Thieves Entered the Store of William Lohr at Cheneyville, La., and poured hot grease on his bare feet to make him tell the combination of the safe, but were frightened away.

Mayor Donovan of Meriden has arranged with Dr. C. A. Creeber and a nurse to be at his office today at the city hall to vaccinate all who come, at the rate of forty cents an operation.

The State Police last night raided a restaurant at Hartford conducted by a woman, situated within half a block of the central police station. A quantity of liquor was procured as evidence.

Increases in Freight Rates on cement ranging from one to two cents a hundred pounds, proposed by railroads and suspended yesterday by the Interstate Commerce commission until July 30.

Important Records of Wellesley college, an ancient and scholarly which were thought to have been destroyed when College hall was burned on March 17, were found undamaged yesterday when a safe was opened.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's policy of retrenchment and economy will be continued until the number of employees on its lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie has been reduced from 142,000 to 117,000.

Edward D. Gilbert who was appointed postmaster at Hingham by President Grant, and had held the office continuously with the exception of during President Cleveland's terms, died yesterday aged 71 years.

Serious Depletion of railway revenues through the allowance to lumbermen of a part of through rates was alleged in an argument filed yesterday with the supreme court by counsel for the Interstate Commerce commission.

Only Two Stops are to be made in foreign ports during the annual summer practice cruise of the midshipmen of the United States Naval academy, Naples, Italy, and Gravesend, England, are the two points where stops will be made.

Two Hundred and Fifty hotel proprietors of San Francisco agreed in an executive session of their association yesterday not to raise the rates above the rates now prevailing during the year of the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

G. C. Taylor, Vice President and general manager of the American Express company yesterday issued a statement denying recently published reports that his company was to be sold to the United States Express company and go out of business.

The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad company yesterday approved the appointment of Elisha Lee as general superintendent of the road to succeed E. F. Brooks, who will retire on April 1 under the pension rules of the company.

Joshua E. Fernald, administrator of the estate of Mary G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, completed the settlement of his account in the probate court of Concord, N. H., yesterday by turning over the sum of \$2,590,632 to the trustees appointed under the will.

Administration Officials are determined that the validity of the clause of the present tariff law which grants a five percent discount on goods imported in American bottoms, shall be passed upon by the supreme court and not finally settled judicially by the court of customs appeals.

Albert Freeman, who was convicted with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. W. J. Morton, of using the United States mails to defraud investors and send them to the penitentiary, was granted a new trial yesterday by Judge Mayer in the federal district court at New York.

As a Climax to a Series of outrages following the strike of weavers employed by the Muller Gloria Silk mills, at South Norwalk, a bomb was exploded in the tenement house owned by Julian Von Kuckowski, in Winthrop, yesterday. The owner of the building is a stockholder in the mills.

held out to the nations of the world the promise to build the canal for all the world. We promised to build it as a great boon to humanity throughout the world, not for small dollars and cents advantage to our commerce. In this situation the American nation does nothing out of fear, nothing because of the threat of any nation or group of nations. But it is not willing to rest in the eyes of the world as having violated a treaty or having violated the promise so long held out to the nations of the world.

Minority Leader Mann said that the importance of the measure merited a more complete deliberation and more thorough consideration than could be given under the proposed rule. He cited a dozen instances in which he stated that this government had conceded the contested treaty provision, and said that no "gas rule" should prevent free discussion of a proposal to reverse these constructions.

"I see no reason," he said, "why we should surrender our rights in this matter on a fancied plea of honor. Honor is involved on both sides. If there is a real question of honor here, let us drive a hard bargain with this administration. Our honor in this matter is above suspicion. Great Britain is open to attack."

Steamers Reported by Wireless.

Brew Head, March 26.—Steamer Empress, New York for Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg, signalled 430 miles southwest at 8.35 a. m. Due Cherbourg 7.30 a. m. Friday.

Withdrawal of Resignations

FRENCH AND EWART URGED TO RECONSIDER.

WILL SACRIFICE SEELY

Secretary of War to Be Removed to Placate Field Marshal and Adjutant General—Cavalry Officers' Obdurate.

London, March 26.—That the government is still facing a situation of extreme difficulty is proved by the fact that Premier Asquith was not in a position tonight to make his promised statement in parliament and it was consequently postponed until tomorrow.

Resignation of Field Marshal.

The air is full of extravagant rumors among the most credible being the report that Colonel Seely is after all, to quit the war office, by an exchange of portfolios with Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the colonies. The only new facts in the situation today were to be found in the resignation of Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the imperial general staff and Sir John Spencer Ewart, adjutant general, from the army command.

The rumor persists that other members of the army council have resigned, but this cannot be confirmed.

Resignations Withdrawn.

Negotiations and conferences between Buckingham Palace, the war office and Downing street were carried on throughout the day and it was known that the strongest efforts were being made to induce Field Marshal French and General Ewart to reconsider their action. The prime minister called a hurried meeting of the cabinet at his residence after it was decided to postpone the statement to parliament.

At midnight Field Marshal French authorized the statement that his resignation had neither been accepted nor withdrawn.

Seely Must Retire.

Nothing is likely to be known officially until Premier Asquith makes his statement in the house of commons when it will probably be found that the removal of Colonel Seely from the war office is the price for the withdrawal of the resignations of Generals French and Ewart and that the arrangement of this matter was the reason for the postponement of the premier's statement.

According to the best information, the conference at which both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Faced by this ultimatum, the knowledge that a strong feeling against Colonel Seely existed among a large section of the radical supporters of the government, the prime minister seems to have arrived at the conclusion that he must abandon Colonel Seely. The difficulty in rearranging the ministry has caused the delay in Mr. Asquith's statement. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel Seely, secretary of war, they were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely was removed.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the king, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both generals, French and Ewart, remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts, while Colonel